FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS RESPOND TO U.S. ACTION IN LIBYA

Alfonsin Notes 'Grave Concern'

PY162112 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2048 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that he is really concerned about the situation that is being experienced by Libya, and after referring to the government communique, he stressed that it is really a matter of grave concern. These remarks were made at the military sector of the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport after his arrival from Viedma at 1655 [1955 GMT]. In Viedma, and also in La Plata, he handed to the governor a copy of the draft project for the transfer of the federal capital to the urban complex made up of the cities of Carmen de Patagones and Viedma.

May Enlist Group of 6

PY151337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NAP) -- President Raul Alfonsin may propose that the Group of Six issue a new call for peace in the wake of the U.S. attack on Libya early this morning, UCR [Radical Civic Union] Senator Adolfo Gass revealed this morning. The congressman, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, admitted the possibility that President Alfonsin may speak on the international situation that has developed as a result of the U.S. bombing of Tripoli in the message he will deliver tonight. A few days ago the Group of Six, which is made up of Argentina, Mexico, India, Greece, Tanzania, and Sweden, issued a reminder to the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the resumption of nuclear testings.

In a statement to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Senator Gass said that the U.S. attack on Libya "is not the best thing for world peace," and added that President Alfonsin "could" speak in tonight's message about what has happened in the North African country and the danger that it poses to world peace. Gass also said that Alfonsin may ask the Group of Six to issue a new call "to stop the dangerous escalation, which may lead to a nuclear holocaust." He considered the U.S. attack on Tripoli no more than "a warning" to Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi about the terrorist acts that are attributed to him. Gass added that "this thing won't go further," although "the reaction of the Soviet Union, the other world power, has yet to be seen." The senator noted that the situation "has caused concern among many countries where the United States has military bases which could be attacked by the anti-North American Muslim groups." He warned that "the great wrold wars have started with events of this nature."

On another subject, Senator Gass said that he does not believe the United States could attack Nicaragua at this time because "it would imply the opening of two fronts at the same time," and also because the situation in Central America "is completely different now that the Contadora and the Contadora Support Groups are working there." Gass affirmed that "the Latin American countries are united in support of the principle of nonintervention, dialogue, and discussion," without "the interference of countries foreign to the region," such as the United States and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry Makes Statement

PY152045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2034 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has condemned terrorism in all its forms as well as all military reprisals that are unilaterally undertaken by those governments that consider themselves affected by the perpetration of terrorist actions. The Argentine Foreign Ministry made this statement in reference to the conflict between Libya and the United States. The U.S. Government says that the air raids are in self-defense. They are measures against the terrorist actions allegedly sponsored by Libya against U.S. citizens.

The Argentine Government has emphatically condemned terrorism several times in all forms. At the same time it systematically opposes any action of military reprisal carried out unilaterally by the governments that consider themselves affected by the terrorist actions. Those demonstrations of force invariably result in innocent victims and undermine the implementation of the international regulations provided for in the UN Charter aimed at safeguarding peace and coexistence between the nations.

Moreover, the painful historic experience has proven that such acts contribute to exacerbating and spreading the use of blind violence throughout the world. Argentina follows with great concern the course of events and vehemently calls for prudence and respect for international laws because they are the only ones that can provide answers to the serious conflicts that worry us today.

In connection with the Libyan conflict it was reported that Daniel Bushnell, minister counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Argentina, met with Jorge Mourhat, Argentine foreign policy under secretary.

Leftists Threaten U.S. Embassy

PY160230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0105 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- A group of approximately 300 leftist youths, most of them of Syrian-Lebanese descent, gathered in front of the U.S. stand at the book fair to chant anti-U.S. slogans. This demonstration, that lasted some 35 minutes, is the first action against the U.S. attack on Libya. The political youths have summoned a meeting for 1600 [1900 GMT] tomorrow in front of the obelisk to protest against Ronald Reagan's government.

The youths that gathered at the book fair distributed pamphlets with the emblem of the Revolutionary Peronism, the Communist Youth Federation, the Socialist Youth and the Movement for Socialism. The youths chanted hostile slogans that included severe epithets but did not attempt any physical aggression. Some of the slogans said "applaud, do not stop applauding, the Yankees, sons of b---, must die"; "Reagan, everyone has had enough, Al-Qadhdhafi's fatherland can be watched but not touched". They also changed the following warning: "If you hurl another bomb we will set your embassy on fire." The youths also chanted: "We are not going to pay for the NATO missiles with the peoples' hunger."

Storani, Bordon Comment

PY152131 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2048 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Federico Storani, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee, and Jose Bordon, Justicialist deputy and member of that committee, today agreed in repudiating energetically the U.S. attack on Libyan military bases. They stated that the action "can mean the beginning of warlike escalation of unpredictable consequences."

Storani stated: "Irregularity and illegality cannot be fought with more of the same. No one can mete out justice or take vengeance in his own hands in a manner that totally contradicts the norms of international law." He added that "we cannot be so naive as to not admit that the Libyan regime has on several occasions promoted terrorist actions, which we also repudiate." He then explained: "This does not justify any type of retaliation." He warned that "the zone where the action is taking place, in the Mediterranean Sea, jeopardizes world peace" and "can have unpredictable consequences." "World peace is far more important than the possibility of teaching a lesson, as the United States termed its actions."

Bordon also expressed his "concern" over the increasing warlike escalation and over "the injustice imposed on the peoples involved, beyond their governments, in the situation." The Justicialist deputy demanded "the immediate adoption of measures to restore peace" based on the "ratification of the principles of non-intervention and the unpostponable need for all the countries to live in peace through the recovery of their own dignity." Bordon pointed out that "this conflict today has a much greater repercussion because it takes place in the center of the world scenario" but pointed out that "however, it is only another example of the tacit cold war we continue to experience." He said that "in my capacity as an Argentine citizen and member of the Justicialist Party I must once again defend the position of the Third World" and stated that "we share Europe's unrest in the sense that it is involved in a conflict for which it is not to blame." He added, this "only confirms our opinion in analyzing the war over the Malvinas and the threat that the presence of British military bases in the South Atlantic represent to the peace in Latin America."

The executive board of the Popular Socialist Party, for its part, has requested the UN secretary general to immediately condemn the U.S. attack and has pointed out that "this irrational attitude, with the technological development of our times, not only places world peace at stake but also the entire planet and human race."

Other Lawmakers React

PY151804 [Editorial report] Argentine press agencies monitored at the Paraguay bureau on 15 April have carried several reports on reaction by Argentine politicians to the U.S. air attacks against Libya.

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1613 GMT carried at 140-word report quoting Justicialist Senator Oraldo Britos as saying that the U.S. attack against Libya was an "unwarranted aggression," because "the United States is not the world's supervisor." According to the report, Senator Britos said that the Justicialists "cannot accept this arbitrary action, which shows that some nations have not yet considered the peace proposal" that all the nations of the world are considering.

In a 200-word report transmitted from Buenos Aires by the same news agency at 1521 GMT, Justicialist Deputy Lorenzo Pepe is quoted as saying that the U.S. attack "has jeopardized world peace" and that "the United States has once again risen as the 'guardian' of what it considers the interests of the Western world, disregarding all the regulations issued by international forums and conventions." The report says that Pepe criticized the attack by saying: "I am greatly concerned about this unilateral action, which was performed without consulting any international organization. or forum.

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1516 GMT transmitted a 220-word report quoting Radical Civic Union Senator Fernando de la Rua as saying that it is necessary "to call urgently for UN intervention" in the wake of the U.S. attack against Libya. The report also quotes De La Rua as condemning war "and international terrorism, which jeopardizes the security and the tranquility of the people."

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1701 GMT in a 200-word report quotes Intransigent Party Deputy Oscar Alende as saying: "I believe that Ronald Reagan should be submitted to a psychological test because he has an extremely dangerous mentality." The report says that Alende categorically repudiated the U.S. attack against Libya. Alende is also quoted as saying Argentina should remain totally outside this type of action by the United States, "which has a belligerent attitude and resorts to its nuclear and military power. We know that everyone loses and that no one wins when there is a war."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1700 GMT in a 300-word report quotes Argentine Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava as saying that the U.S. air raid on Tripoli is a "criminal" action. He urges the Argentine Government to "officially condemn the aggression." The report says that Fava stressed that the executive branch should "declare a moratorium on the foreign debt, because the United States uses this money to finance its policy of militarism."

Deputy Monserrat on 'Atrocity'

PY151602 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1349 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (DYN) -- Miguel Monserrat, the national deputy of the Intransigent Party, has described the U.S. military attack on Libya as an "atrocity" and warned that the attack "is seriously jeopardizing peace."

Monserrat told DYN that the U.S. action "constitutes a form of state terrorism at the international level by the Reagan administration and the beginning of a war without a prior declaration."

He added: "It is an action that must be condemned, that deserves the repudiation of all govermnents and people of the world because it is seriously jeopardizing world peace. It is an event appropriate of other times, recalling the colonial arrogance of the 19th century."

Monserrat said in conclusion that "the pretext used to carry out an all-out attack against a small country to justify a violation of the basic rules of international law makes no sense."

UCD Deputy Justifies Mission

PY151615 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1450 GMT 15 Apr 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Democratic Center Union (UCD) Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray today said that the U.S. attack against Libya "served to protect not only" the United States "but also all peaceful and democratic nations that can suffer" what he called the "blackmail" of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. Alsogaray stressed that "the impartial world public has no doubt whatsoever" about the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's responsibility and that Libya is a sanctuary for terrorism. This is the text of the statement the UCD deputy released:

"The President of the United States has declared that there is evidence that Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan dictator, is responsible for numerous terrorist attacks in several parts of the world and, in particular, for the most recent attack in the FRG. The impartial world public has no doubt whatsoever about Al-Qadhdhafi's responsibility and about the fact that Libya is a sanctuary for terrorism. I personally believe in what President Reagan has said and in the U.S. people's right [words indistinct] terrorist. This action [words indistinct] protects the United States but also all the peaceful and democratic nations that can suffer this blackmail."

Envoy Says Tripoli 'Normal'

PY151235 Buenos Aires in Spanish 0935 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Ambassador to Libya Julio Alfredo Freixas today said that activities in Tripoli are normal and that no Argentine Embassy official or Argentine citizen was injured during last night's U.S. air raid. In a phone conversation with TELAM, the ambassor confirmed that the French Embassy in Tripoli was damaged during the raid. However, he added that the French ambassador himself "told me that no French official was injured."

The Argentine ambassador explained that the French Embassy is very close to one of the targets that was attacked during the raid, and that the Embassy's windows were shattered and some of the building's plaster was damaged by the shockwaves of the U.S. bombs. The Argentine ambassador added that from the Argentine Embassy, which is located some 1,500 meters from one of the targets of the attack, it was possible to hear several explosions followed by gunfire 2 hours after the raid, that the causes of the explosive and the gunfire are not known, and that the Libyan Government has not yet reported on them.

Reports carried by TASS and DPA have said that these explosions were the result of a second U.S. air raid. Freixas said the explosions were indeed heard, but assured that airplanes were not heard. Thus, he ruled out the possibility of a second air raid. Regarding Radio Tripoli's report about the existence of many civilian casualties, both Libyans and foreigners, the ambassador said that this is possible, although he pointed out that at 0200 (the time of the attack) no on was on the streets. He added that the military installations are too far away for something like that to have occurred. He explained that only a projectile that did not hit the target could have caused civilian casualties because the U.S. Air Force attacked well-defined, isolated targets.

He said that nothing is known about what happened to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who, according to government spokesmen, was not hurt. However, he said that there are unofficial reports that some of his relatives were wounded during the attack on his general headquarters.

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1030 GMT on 15 April adds: "Freixas said that there is no evidence in Tripoli that two of al-Qadhdhafi's sons have died."]

Libyan Spokesman on '2d Attack'

PY170148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (NA) -- A spokesman of the Libyan Government tonight denied "the possibility of a coup" against Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He stressed the fact that there will be no negotiations with the United States, and he reported that planes of the 6th Fleet had again attacked Tripoli at approximately 1000 this morning, Argentine time [1300 GMT]. These statements were made via satellite to Radio Nacional's program "60 Nacional" by the director of the Department of Public Information of the Libyan Government.

"I cannot guess whether the United States is preparing some [words indistinct] is not going to negotiate with the United States; on the contrary, we are going to continue to fight, because we are fighting for a just cause, to protect our territory." The spokesman denied "the reports that indicate the possibility of a coup" and he also stressed that "today at 1400, Libyan time, they began another bomb attack against Tripoli and its environs." He stressed that during that fight "the Libyan forces shot down several U.S. planes."

Libyan Envoy Received

PY152207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2141 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Today the head of the Libyan Embassy in Buenos Aires, 'Ali Sulayman Al-Angali, went to the Foreign Ministry to request Argentina's political support for his country. Before entering the ministry building he told the media that he had requested an interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to explain the situation his country is enduring in view of the U.S. attacks.

The Libyan representative said that the audience had been granted immediately but that because Caputo had other commitments he would be received by Jorge Sabato, secretary for international and worship affairs. He ended by recalling that Argentina and Libya are members of the Nonaligned Movement and, as a consequence, we must help each other. It was learned that Sabato gave the Libyan diplomat a copy of the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry condemning the U.S. attack against Libya.

LIBYAN CLASH PROMPTS PROTESTS, DEMONSTRATIONS

Dissenters Visit U.S. Consulates

PY160406 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] At noon today the Arab community living in Sao Paulo plans to hold a demonstration in front of the local U.S. Consulate to repudiate the U.S. bombing against Libya. The leaderhsip of the Sao Paulo Arab Community condemned the U.S. attack and said it is a state terrorist action. In Porto Alegre, the capital of the Rio Grande do Sul state, the 4th Congress of Brazilian-Palestine organizations is changing its agenda and is (including) the Libyan conflict in its discussions. The [words indistinct] within the local legislative assembly supported by 20 civilian and party organizations issued a protest note condemning the imperialist aggression launched by Ronald Reagan and calling for a demonstration to be held 18 April in front of the local U.S. Consulate office.

Meanwhile, in Rio de Janeiro there was a peaceful demonstration [words indistinct] in front of the U.S. Consulate which caused a traffic jam. Here is a report from [name indistinct].

A demonstration against the U.S. attack on Libya gathered more than 200 persons in front of the U.S. Consulate [passage indistinct]. After many speeches praising the attitude of the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi for confronting the U.S. superpower [words indistinct] who noted that Brazil must condemn both the United States and the Soviet Union which has invaded and is still occupying Afghanistan. (?Gaveira) said that he is used to [word indistinct] that Brazil must assume an independent position and struggle with other countries of the Third World so that no country will be subjugated by any superpower. [end relay]

The military police from the local anti-riot batallion surrounded the U.S. Consulate, but there were no incidents reported. The demonstrators were able to submit a statement to the U.S. consul condemning the U.S. attitude regarding Libya and in other regions, such as in the Nicaraguan border. The U.S. Consulate and the American news agency were closed in Belo Horizonte [words indistinct]. According to the federal police a security plan was enforced to protect the officials.

But the situation was different in Recife, since the U.S. Consulate was shaken when it received an anonymous telephone call warning about a bomb in the consulate offices. Local federal police checked the U.S. Consulate offices and concluded that there was no bomb. An anonymous phone call mobilized the federal police, as well as the Foreign Ministry, the National Security Secretariat, and the U.S. Embassy to protect the American School in Brasilia. The caller said that the school was going to be the target of a terrorist attack. Since nothing abnormal was detected, American school activities proceeded as normal, but under strict police security.

U.S. Flags Burned in Rio

PY162255 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Apr 86 p 16

[Text] Two U.S. flags were burned last night in front of the U.S. Consulate in Rio de Janeiro, located on President Wilson Avenue, during a demonstration of 300 people against the U.S. attacks on Libya. A group of five leaders of civilian and political organizations handed a manifesto repudiating the bombing to Consul Steve Watson. The manifesto is signed by 35 organizations headed by the Brazilian Council for the Defense of Peace [Condepaz], which is led by academician Antonio Houaiss.

"The document condemns "the indiscriminate bombings which affected the civilian population" and the "official terrorism of strong nations against the weak ones." It also demands "the adoption of strong measures" by Brazil. There was some confusion when some of the people tried to enter the building when presenting the document, but the security men allowed only the five-member commission headed by Condepaz Secretary Zuleide Faria de Melo to pass. In front of the building, protected by two antiriot trucks of the 1st Military Police Battalion, more than 30 speeches were heard. After burning two U.S. flags, a group tried to seize the flag at the U.S. Consulate, but they were prevented by policemen and the organizers of the demonstration, who requested that everyone remain calm.

Bomb Threats Made

PY170356 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[By Ney Franca]

[Text] Anonymous telephone calls announcing bomb threats caused confusion today, 16 April, at the U.S. Consulate, the Brazilian-U.S. Institute, and the offices of the Shell company in Belo Horizonte. Civilian and military policemen looked into every corner of the building where these institutions are operating, but nothing was found. There are strong security measures around the U.S. Consulate in Minas Gerais. The Federal Police department has confirmed that there is special security around the U.S. Consulate in Belo Horizonte, according to orders from Brasilia. The building housing the consulate is in a residential area, keeps is its doors locked, and has no press access.

The city council has approved the sending of condolences to the victims of both sides of the Libyan-U.S. conflict. Meanwhile, in the Legislative Assembly, Deputy (Shamir Cecilio) of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], compared President Ronald Reagan to Hitler and Mussolini. He said that Brazil cannot express solidarity with any stupidity, regardless of its origin.

Brazilian-Arab Center's Statement

PY161818 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] There have been anti-U.S. demonstrations in Sao Paulo, Good afternoon, Pedro Luiz Ronco.

[Begin Ronco relay] A very good afternoon to you, Ferreira Martins. It is now 1309. Dozens of organizations are still demonstrating in front of the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo, repudiating the U.S. attack against Libya. The Brazilian-Arab Cultural Center has released a manifesto to the people in the area and to U.S. Consulate Officials. Here is the text of the communique:

We consider that this act of war perpetrated by a great power against a free and sovereign country is a criminal action that has affected innocent people, has trampled the principles of international law, and has been based on force, in full disreagrd of the principles of peaceful coexistence and dialogue, which should guide the actions of the countries that call themselves civilized. We condemn each and every form of state terrorism because it weakens peace, accord, and justice, which are the pillars upon which international relations should be built.

We repudiate the U.S. aggression, which has been announced by the U.S. leader and which has unequivocally shown that the United States, which calls itself the preserver of the peoples' rights, has performed an imperialist action devoid of all justice. We call upon all peace-loving nations, peoples, and leaders to condemn this fratricidal action and to join efforts to defend their most cherished rights, to free their unjustly occupied territories, and to convey their courageous support to Libya, so that they may be respected by the international community and so that they may freely strive for their own higher objectives.

Signed: Brazilian-Arab Cultural Center.

This has been Pedro Luiz Ronco, reporting for the afternoon issue of "Reporter Bandeirantes." [end relay]

Sao Paulo Demonstration

PY161552 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1526 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] On behalf of the Committee for Solidarity With Libya, the Arab community residing in Sao Paulo is sponsoring a demonstration against the U.S. military aggression against Libya. The demonstration is now being staged in front of the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo. U.S. Consulate press spokesman (Rodolfo Valentino) has said that if the demonstrators want to submit a document, the consulate will receive it (?and) will submit it to the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia. So far, there have been no incidents. The demonstration is being staged calmly.

Porto Alegre Protest Scheduled

PY162033 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1920 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Approximately 20 organizations, representatives of different sectors, the unions, the General Confederation of Labor, the Sole Central Organization of Workers, (ANAHI), and several other organizations representing civilian sectors have released an official note repudiating President Reagan's terrorist attack on Libya and have scheduled a demonstration in front of the U.S. Consulate here in Porto Alegre. This demonstration will take place on 18 April, at noon.

Security Tightened

PY152117 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 2108 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The head of the National Service for Intelligence [SNI], General Ivan de Souza Mendes, has said that the conflict between the United States and Libya will not affect President Jose Sarney's visit to Portugal scheduled for early May. The SNI director also referred to the safety of U.S. citizens in Brazilian territory. He said that for some time now the Brazilian Government has been concerned about their safety. Advisers to the Presidency disclosed that security measures for U.S. diplomats, citizens and companies were tightened yesterday.

SODRE SAYS NO ONGOING ARMS SALES TO LIBYA

PY160437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Apr (AFP) -- The Brazilian news agency ANDA tonight carried remarks by Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre to the effect that his country is not selling arms to Libya.

The source added that Sodre, who made this statement at the Planalto Palace after meeting with President Jose Sarney, added that Brazil has sold arms to Libya in the past, but not now. The Brazilian Government tonight released an official note lamenting the use of violence in the Mediterranean and indicated that this is not the proper means for the solution of disagreements.

Further on Arms, Sarney Trip

PY161453 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Apr 86
[By (Irineo Tamanini)]

[Excerpts] Planalto Palace international affairs adviser Rubem Ricupero has said that the Libyan-U.S. conflict will not affect the visit that President Jose Sarney will make to Europe between 3 and 10 May. He said that the president's visit to Portugal and Cape Verde is an independent initiative that has nothing to do with the current events.
[Begin recording] [Ricupero]

[Reporter] Concerning the arms sales to Libya, will Brazil (?reduce) these sales?

[Ricupero] This subject was not discussed. No one mentioned the arms sales issue. There are (?several inaccurate) reports on the subject. [end recording]

President Sarney will be kept abreast of the events in the Mediterranean by Itamaraty, which recieves information from the Brazilian ambassador in Tripoli, (Natildo Marciano da Rocha).

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON LIBYAN REQUEST FOR AID

PY161413 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Vladimir Chernyshev has said that the U.S. attack against Libya has increased world tension. He added that the attack has also harmed mankind [words indistinct]. As for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's request for Warsaw Pact assistance, the ambassador said that the Pact is clearly against aggravating the situation.

GOVERNMENT URGES UN TO STUDY U.S.-LIBYA CLASH

PA151817 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1755 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Colombia has condemned international terrorism and voiced its concern over world peace. Our Foreign Ministry today announced there is a consensus among the five Contadora [as heard] countries to sign the document for peace and cooperation in Central America, including Nicaragua. The announcement was made by the Colombian foreign minister who also voiced our government's stand concerning the U.S. attack against Libya.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] While condemning terrorism in any form in the world, the Colombian Government urged the UN Security Council to begin studying and analyzing the conflict between the United States and Libya.

[Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo] Colombia, once again, condemns all terrorist actions and recalls that in one such action -- the attack against the TWA plane -- a person born in our country was killed. We voice our concern over world peace and a possible escalation of violence and terrorism in the world, as a result of the sorrowful episode that occurred last night that we feel should be urgently analyzed by the UN Security Council in order for the conflict to be solved for the benefit of world peace. [end recording]

SENATOR SEEKS U.S. EXPLANATION OF LIBYA ATTACK

PA161306 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Senator Ernesto Samper Pizano has said that Colombia should seek an objective position and ask the United States to explain the reasons that led it to carry out the attack on Libya. The Liberal senator said:

[Begin recording] This conflict changes the world balance. As Colombians, we cannot disregard this. What is taking place is an East-West confrontation. In the measure that the Soviet intervention is felt in Libya to support Libya from what we could describe as U.S. aggression, world peace will be threatened. We must not forget that the (?attack) on Libya comes at a time when the U.S. Senate [as heard] is getting ready to approve aid for Nicaragua [as heard]. The Central American conflict, a conflict that had apparently been a local conflict, is assuming international dimensions. We are all [words indistinct] so that we can avoid any Soviet interference [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Ernesto Samper also said that Libya's conduct has been more of terrorist threats than terrorism itself. He reiterated that world opinion has the right to know the U.S. reasons for carrying out such actions.

PORT ADOPTS MEASURES TO PROTECT U.S. TOURISTS

PA161302 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Authorities have ordered special vigilance and security measures in aircraft and especially in vessels bringing tourists to Cartagena. The special security measures were specifically adopted in the tourist port of Cartagena to prevent terrorist attacks against U.S. tourists in the wake of their country's conflict with Libya. The harbor master's office in Barranquilla and Cartagena agreed to adopt antiterrorist measures in areas under its control.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANTITERRORISM POLICY

PY161939 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar has stated our government's position on international terrorism, which has been presented before the United Nations. The problem has now come to a head with the U.S. action against Libya.

[Begin Saldivar recording] The government of President Stroessner some time ago stated, both at the United Nations and the OAS, its position on the problem of international terrorism. We proposed then that the member-countries should initiate studies leading to an agreement on terrorism and the various forms it has taken. We maintain a firm and unchanging position toward terrorism. At the most recent UN General Assembly in October 1985, as well as at the OAS Assembly in Cartagena, Colombia, in December 1985, we reiterated our position that terrorism in all its forms must be fought and that the sanctuaries of terrorism must be eliminated. Had our proposal been converted into action at that time, and had the Paraguayan position mustered the consensus we know exists in many countries that for various reasons did not sufficently support our position calling for an agreement on terrorism, we would not have had to witness the events that recently took place.

We condemn all expressions of terrorism, and we repudiate all international terrorist acts that have no respect for lives and human rights. We support strict compliance with the UN Charter and have always lived up to our international commitments. [end recording]

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS 'RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE'

PY161826 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "A Punitive Act or a Spark That Could Ignite War?"]

[Text] As announced, and as expected for more than a year, the United States has launched a punitive raid against Libya in retaliation for repeated terrorist acts committed by Libyan agents against U.S. citizens and property.

The final decision was triggered by the evidence of Libya's involvement in two recent terrorist attacks: the first, a bomb placed in a TWA plane that went off miraculously when the aircraft was flying at low altitude, thus causing the deaths of only three [as published] passengers; and the second, another bomb that exploded in a discotheque frequented by U.S. servicemen in West Berlin.

Both attacks were staged after the United States warned about the reprisals it would make and after the confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra where three Libyan missile-carrying vessels were sunk by U.S. aircraft operating from the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America.

The right to reprisal is an extension of the personal right to self-defense and is fully accepted under international law. No aggressor in personal terms can expect that his attack will go unpunished. In the same vein, no aggressor nation can expect otherwise, either.

Is Libya an aggressor nation? Denunciations with hard evidence that Libya is a center for training international terrorists and a main financing agent have been made for quite some time. Modern terrorism, which can hit anywhere and everywhere, requires special training and strong logistical support, as well as well-equipped centers of information, evaluation, and documentation. Today's terrorists do not hit blindly. They attack only carefully chosen targets and do so precisely at the time that they can cause the most damage -- or be the most repugnant.

Libya has been openly involved in a large number of terrorist acts, and its territory has served, and continues to serve, as sanctuary for terrorists who are not on missions. Detailed information exists on at least four terrorist-training camps in Libya, as well as strong evidence of Libyan assistance to terrorists groups around the world. The Buenos Aires press has recently reported serious denunciations of Libya's responsibility in financing the Shining Path Maoist guerrillas in Peru and for reorganizing the People's Revolutionary Army and the Montoneros in Argentina.

In the face of this mountain of evidence, which affect the large portion of the Western world that Libya is challenging, there can be no doubt but to brand the Al-Qadhdhafi government as an aggressor, thus more than justifying any reaction against it.

The U.S. actior has not been a war action, but a punitive and retaliatory action, limited in its specific objectives and restricted by the response of the initial aggressor country. But it will certainly escalate into a war should the aggression continue and should Al-Qadhdhafi's sensible allies fail, in the difficult effort, to bring the Libyan tyrant back to his senses.

The world is thus on the verge of a crisis, because a war between the United States and Libya could lead to a world war. The patience of the West, at least of the United States, has no doubt been overtaxed. Therefore, what it is needed is a world-wide gesture of good sense that will induce Libya to behave as a responsible nation. At this time, any support for Al-Qadhdhafi can serve only to persuade him to harden his already thoughtless position and, consequently, to push the world closer toward the feared catastrophe.

It seem that the time has come for the "nonaligned" nations to understand that no one can continue to play with fire, because consequences have to be faced if reason does not prevail.

Depending on the world's reaction, the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi could be no more than a limited punitive action, or it could be the spark of world war III.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PY161311 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0015 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] We have information from the Foreign Ministry:

The Foreign Ministry has released official communique No (?487), which will now be read: In view of the air attack carried out last night by combat aircraft of the United States of America against cities and installations in Libyan territory, following accusations that Libya had performed terrorist acts, the Government of Peru declares the following:

1. It rejects actions by any state that depart from the norms of international coexistence established in the UN Charter, which, in addition to imposing other commitments, proscribes the threatened or actual use of force, or any acts of violence within international relations, and establishes that peaceful solutions to the conflicts, as stated in said international document, should be sought.

2. It condemns terrorism in all its forms, whether practiced by individuals or by states, whatever the motives for its use within national or international jurisdiction.

3. It notes the urgent need to strengthen the international and miltilateral system embodied in the United Nations as the only channel to ensure civilized coexistence based on law and justice among states.

That was the communique from the Foreign Ministry on the U.S. intervention in Libya released by the General Information Division of the Foreign Ministry.

Lima, 15 April 1986.

Sanchez Criticizes Attack

PY161313 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez today said that the U.S. violent action against Libyan territory cannot be reconciled under the norms of international law, nor under the human rights rules dictated by the United Nations to member-countries. No one can take justice into his own hands, Sanchez said. He added: The threat to countries in the Mediterranean basin and the violence carried into Libyan territory call for censure, because these attitudes are at odds with international law.

Senate Condemns Action

PY161405 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0215 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Senate tonight approved a joint motion of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] and the United Left [IU] condemning the U.S. attack against the republic of Libya, considering it an act of aggression that threatens world peace. The Senate also called on the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as on the governments of the world, to immediately refrain from any belligerent action in the world and to rely on UN guarantees. The motion also condemns terrorism as an immoral instrument with which to seek justice. The APRA-IU motion was approved by a majority. The Christian Popular Party voted against the motion on the grounds that it says nothing about the responsibility of Libya.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON LIBYAN CLASH

PY160057 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0036 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Relay by Thomas Friedman from the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] We are reporting from the Foreign Ministry, which has just released an official communique on the situation between the United States and Libya. Here is the text of the communique:

The Uruguayan Government is following with great concern the serious military events in the Mediterranean and their dangerous implications for peace in that region and the world at large. Under the present circumstances the Uruguayan Government wishes to reiterate once again its staunch repudiation of all terrorist actions and its firm support for joint international efforts aimed at struggling against this scourge that plagues mankind today.

At the same time it reiterates its belief in peace based on international law and political negotiations which are the valid means for resolving international conflicts. It does not believe in unilateral, strong-arm solutions which may lead to an uncontrollable escalation of violence that would threaten international coexistence. The Uruguayan Government also calls upon the parties involved in the conflict to exercise prudence and to make full use of the existing mechanisms and international institutions whose purpose is to preserve peace in the world.

This was the communique of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry on the Mediterranean crisis.

MONTEVIDEO DEMONSTRATORS BURN REAGAN EFFIGY

PY170223 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Apr (AFP) -- Approximately 5,000 persons marched tonight through downtown Montevideo and burned an effigy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, protesting the U.S. attacks against Libya. The demonstrators, who were carrying banners of the Broad Front leftist coalition, shouted hostile slogans against the U.S. Government and distributed pamphlets along 18 de Julio Avenue, the capital's main avenue. An effigy of Reagan and a puppet with a hat with the colors of the U.S. flag were hung from a lamppost and burned before the crowd. The demonstration took place at the same time that Juan Raul Ferreira, president of the Senate's International Affairs Committee proclaimed his support for the initiative of Felipe Gonzalez, chief of the Spanish Government, and said that it is necessary to create a type of Contadora Group for the Mediterranean.

LUSINCHI STATEMENT REGARDING U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PA160300 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] One of the first reactions to the attack against Libya by U.S. aircraft has been that of President Jaime Lusinchi.

[Begin recording] Regarding the bombing of some cities and military facilities in Libya by the United States, we, as current members of the UN Security Council, will act in accordance with our love for peace and our adherence to international law, as well as with a clear sense of prudence and balance. This is our philosophical answer. We are and will continue to be lovers of peace as members of a key UN organization, that is, the Security Council. Venezuela, committed to these principles and this tradition, will in consequence act prudently and in equilibrium as determined by this condition. [end recording]

Commenting on the consequences of the U.S. bombing of Libya, Acting Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo said that Venezuela, as a member of the UN Security Council, rejects any situation that tends to alter world peace. This concern of Venezuela fits the country's international policy principle to respect the peoples' self-determination and unrestricted support for every initiative for world detente. The acting foreign minister and a qualified group of advisers follow the events step by step and keep in contact over the telephone with Venezuelan Ambassador to Tripoli Dr Jose Alejandro Sune Gorrin. Cautiously and prudently, Nava Carrillo explained the situation of Venezuelans in Libya.

[Begin recording] Everything is normal at the embassy. There is nothing to regret regarding our personnel, at least as far as the embassy has officially learned. Our facilities and the embassy's activities have continued to be normal, fortunately. [end recording]

The secretary of the Libyan bureau in our country, a sort of ambassador, Ahmed Jarroud and his assistant set up shifts to keep the diplomatic office open day and night. Also, Venezuelan security members stood guard near the Libyan mission's office as soon as the events were reported. Jarroud read for the reporters a 10-point communique describing the bombings as indiscriminate and criminal.

Government Issues Communique

PA170200 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Today the national government issued a communique in which it rejects the use of violence as a means of solving conflicts among nations. In the note, which was published after consultations between Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and President Jaime Lusinchi, the Venzuelan Government establishes its position in regard to the bombing of Libya by the United States. The Venezuelan Government, the communique states, expresses its serios concern over the events of the past few hours in the Mediterranean Sea, which have confronted the United States and the Libyan Government. As a peace-loving country and a state that has always followed the regulations and principles of international law, Venezuela rejectes the use of violence to solve differences among nations, and it rejects any transgression of the system to which all states owe respect, and which for us is the only means of saving humanity form unforeseeable risks and catastrophes, the note said.

As a member of the UN Security Council, Venezuela will make every effort at this ranking world organization to promote -- through political and diplomatic negotiation -- efforts that will lead to the restoration of peace and the fulfillment of the duties of all member nations, the official Venzuelan Government note states.

Politicians Condemn Attacks

PA161746 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1641 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Caracas, 16 Apr (DPA) -- Today in Caracas Venezuelan politicians have termed the attack perpetrated on Monday by U.S. planes on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi as "censurable and difficult to justify in light of international law." According to press reports, many civilians and soldiers were killed.

Ruben Carpio Castillo, president of the Senate Foreign Policy Commission (Social Democrat, ruling party), commented on previous attacks by the United States in the Gulf of Sidra and pointed out: "On that occasion they appealed to international law on sovereignty and jurisdiction, but now they invoke charges that Al-Qadhdhafi directs, sponsors, and finances terrorist activities against North Americans." He added: "On that occasion, the targets were Libyan ships in the Gulf of Sidra and a missile base, while the second one was directed at the Libyan capital, and it seems that very innocent persons lost their lives, victims of terrorist attacks, as happened to passengers on civilian planes."

The senator noted: "This is an example of what happens with indiscriminate bombing. It will be very difficult to explain this attack in light of international law and the UN statutes regarding the respect for the sovereignty of nations and the renunciation of the use of force to solve problems."

The Christian Democratic party also condemned the U.S. bombing on Libya as well as the terrorist acts. Its national committee "strongly" rejected any use of violence to solve conflicts between countries, according to one of party's spokesmen.

For (Interim) Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo, the bombing of Libya "is of concern."

The Venezuelan left wing has also harshly condemned the U.S. attacks. Jose Vicente Ran Rangel, twice presidential candidate, said: "It is unacceptable, something that violat violates the most basic principles of international law."

Senator Luis Beltran Prieto Figuero (Socialist) believes: "The United States is doing everything possible to provoke a third world war." The former Venezuelan political leader also believes that: "The Soviet Union will not intervene because the important thing in this case is that the whole world is against Reagan, even his European allies, except the UK Government. Fortunately for mankind, European nations still have the capacity to react to this barbarity and disagree with this massive killing by Reagan and his gang of criminals."

LUSINCHI WILL NOT SUPPORT OIL EMBARGO ON U.S.

PA151754 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Last-minute news on the Libya-U.S. crisis: Libya, supported by Iran, today maneuvered to obtain OPEC support for an oil embargo against the United States in retaliation for its air attacks.

It is expected that the Libya-U.S. conflict will dominate the entire OPEC meeting. The ministers are discussing prices and production; analysts do not believe that the 13 cartel members will reach a consensus to approve this Libyan request.

We repeat, President Lusinchi, during a press conference in Montevideo, said that Venezuela would not support an oil embargo against the United States.

Energy Minister Concurs

PA161638 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Report by Miguel Shapira]

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has stated in Montevideo that Venezuela would not support the oil embargo that Libya has requested be imposed against the United States. Venezuelan Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti has ratified that decision.

ACTING PRESIDENT ON PROMOTING BORDER POPULATION

PA160338 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Recent incidents at the National Guard Mata de Coco garrison on the Colombian-Venezuelan border demonstrate the definite need to promote a policy of border population, acting President Octavio Lepage said today.

Questioned by newsmen regarding the existence of information on whether the latest border incidents were caused by an organization formed jointly by Colombian guerrillas and Venezuelan subversive groups, Lepage said that now there is room for speculation and various interpretations, and this is why an investigation is under way to establish the identity of the subversive group that attacked the National Guard. Later, measures will be applied to counteract and prevent similar actions in the future. The acting president added that these sporadic incidents should not be exaggerated, as there was an effective and immediate response from the National Guard.

We must consider, Lepage insisted, that it is easy -- due to the vastness of our borders and their sparse population -- for subversive groups to enter.

[Begin Lepage recording] We must implement or intensify an awareness campaign to motivate, persuade, and encourage Venezuelans -- young people -- to respond to the national, patriotic challenge of establishing themselves in the border areas so that these regions will not be vacant and subject to the risk of occupation by any group. [end recording]

The Venezuelan Armed Forces will continue the investigation of the recent incidents on the border.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ITALY, ROK -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has sworn in the new ambassadors to Italy and the Republic of Korea. They are Luis Manuel Penalver and Brigade General Gaudy Eli Gimenez Rodriguez respectively. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Apr 86 p 1-14 PA]

SENATOR CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

FL161315 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Today the Senate of the republic condemned U.S. violent actions against Libya and urged the countries of the world to acknowledge how dangerous and dramatic the policy of force is.

From the Senate's podium, Senator Victor Manzanilla Schaffer said violence is not the way to end terrorism, which concerns all and we all reject.

He underscored that Mexico's foreign policy, which has been understood and supported by international organizations, has never agreed with violence as means to solve differences. He asserted that the world is worried because violence begets more violence and that the problem between the United States and Libya exemplifies this.

Senate Leader Comments

FL152356 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Libyan-U.S. conflict must be resolved within the international judicial order, Mexican Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio has said. He added that it is the president of the Republic, Miguel de la Madrid, who must determine Mexico's posture in this respect, which will fall within the framework of a peace-loving nation, within our traditional principles of foreign policy.

In an interview with a group of 20 women and 1 gentleman, Riva Palacio said it was a lamentable event and that the conflict is of grave concern for the risk it implies for world peace and human survival.

We reject violence and acts of terrorism and believe that human solidarity is more important than anything else. Mexico opposes using force in solving conflicts, he said. He continued: The event affects us, but our position is simple: Nothing that contradicts our principles of foreign policy pleases us. On the other hand, he said, a legislative power that is vigorous, critical, and capable of responding to the national realities is not derived from the artificial insertion of other ideological currents, which have always had access to the Senate through the vote.

'STATE OF ALERT' AT BORDERS WITH UNITED STATES

PA152029 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The United States has intensified the inspections at international airports, ports and bridges at the U.S. borders with Mexico to prevent possible entrance of Libyan terrorists. Our correspondent in Tamaulipas Alfonso Buenfil reports that Washington has given instructions to cancel permits and vacations to personnel appointed at border posts.

A few hours after the U.S. attack on Libya there is a state of alert at all Mexican borders with the United States. U.S. immigration authorities have concentrated their inspections, are searching for fake documents, and are checking vehicles. Thorough inspections are also being performed at airports in southern Texas.

ABADIA, LEGISLATORS CONDEMN VIOLENCE, TERRORISM

PA161336 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0010 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Through our foreign minister, Panama today voiced its stand concerning the U.S. attack on Libya. In addition, some representatives of the government's political party also gave their opinions. After condemning violence regardless of where it may happen, and warning about possible terrorist actions in the canal area, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias voiced today the Panamanian Government's official stand concerning the U.S. attack on Libya.

[Begin recording] We have watched with a great deal of concern the incident that took place between Libya and the United States. As Panamanians, as a nation which has always been at the forefront of any peace efforts in the Central American region, we cannot look kindly upon any sort of violence. We cannot approve of any sort of violence, regardless of who is causing it or where it comes from. We condemn terrorism in all of its forms, we have said this on several occasions. We consider there should be joint willingness to cope with that threat in a more organized manner, more civilized, and more in line with that threat. We cannot state, or decide what any country of the world should do or not do in order to safeguard its own national interests. [end recording]

The foreign minister advised that measures are being taken to protect the canal area from any possible terrorist attacks. The diplomat neither condemned the U.S. Government nor supported the Libyan Government, but he reiterated his rejection to violence and terrorism just the same.

Meanwhile, Pedro Brin Martinez, a PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] legislator and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the National Assembly, said:

[Begin recording] From the point of view of the UN Charter and international law, this action must be condemned. We cannot agree with any type of violence, regardless from where it comes. [end recording]

Legislator Luis Gomez, spokesman for the PRD wing, added:

[Begin recording] In the UN (?Charter), nothing justifies the interference of one state over another. There is no excuse for that. Today, it is done with Libya, tomorrow with Panama. We already had our share on 9 January 1964. No matter how many excuses it [the United States] gave on 9 January 1964, nothing justified that an army enslaved the Panamanian people. No matter how many excuses the United States has now, nothing justifies having bombed civilian sectors and violated the borders of the Middle East countries. [end recording]

Meanwhile, student and political groups in Panama City demonstrated today in solidarity with Libya. Several student political groups of the University of Panama protested in front of the U.S. Embassy over the bombing on the Arab republic of Libya [as heard]. The demonstrators shouted anti-U.S. slogans and carried posters protesting what they described as military aggression. They then went to the Libyan Embassy, where they staged a demonstration supporting the Libyan people and government. Through a translator, the cultural and information attache of Libya in Panama, (Senebrin), said the following to the local press:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified translator] We are a small country, devoted to its progress and development. A terrorist state has attacked us.

[Reporter] In the event of a conflict, will Libya attack the military bases stationed in canal zone [as heard]?

[Translator] No comment.

[Reporter] Any reports on General [as heard] Qadhdhafi?

[Translator] No more comments. No comment.

[Reporter] Is he dead, as the international press says?

[Translator] He is alive and kicking. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LIBYA ACTION, CANAL SECURITY

PA161259 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 16 Apr 86 pp A 1, A 6

[By Mercedes K. Morris]

[Excerpts] Panama's Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias yesterday went on record as vehemently disapproving all violent measures to settle arguments or seek solution between governments. The minister was clear in stating that Panama's Government upheld such a position when questioned on the official government's position on the United States attack on Libyan targets last Monday night.

But, Abadia Arias explained, that his government also recognizes that each nation must answer to its own security threats as it sees fit, and "Panama will always try to find solution via the diplomatic channels."

Abadia Arias explained that a few weeks back, the commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, (FDP) General Manuel Antonio Noriega, warned "responsibility and seriously" about a possible threat to the Panama Canal from terrorist activities. "Political passions had more influence than the seriousness of the warning issued by the FDP...and was even laughed off by some," Abadia Arias said. "We can be the target of a terrorist attack" because of the strategic value of the Panama Canal. "As a pioneer of peaceful efforts in the Central American area, we cannot look upon violent solutions with good feelings", he added.

The Panamanian foreign minister was quick to point out that Panama condemns all forms of terrorism and considers that there must be a regional unity to combat in a civilized manner what he called the "invisible enemy" of terrorism. Foreign Minister Abadia Arias did say that security measures around the Panama Canal area have been increased, after Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's threat to attack all U.S. offices and personnel around the world.

About 50 leftist leaning students gathered outside the U.S. Embassy in Panama City, Tuesday picketing and protesting against the U.S. attack on Libya. The students, members of the Student Revolutionary Federation (FER-29) and the Anti-Interventionist Youth Movement, stopped Balboa Avenue traffic for approximately 45 minutes, handing out flyers to passersby and auto drivers.

Concerning U.S. residents in Panama, there has not been a specific advisory, but the Information Officer of the United States Information Service, Cynthia Farrell, said Tuesday that it was "open season" for terrorists, after Al-Qadhdhafi formulated his threats.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ COMMENTS ON U.S.-LIBYA CLASH

PA161320 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1237 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has stated that the role that the Libyan head of state plays in world terrorism triggered the U.S. reaction. He said that the fact that a situation like this one is being resolved through violent means increases international tension. Gutierrez warned that this incident between the United States and Libya could be a step that will escalate violence between the superpowers and groups that oppose one another around the world.

The attack that the United States launched against Libya 2 days ago is a natural reason for concern for those who believe in dialogue and negotiation, the foreign minister said. On the one hand the policies of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi promoting and sponsoring terrorism around the world were certain to cause a reaction like the one that took place, he said, adding that now one must think about its repercussions and tensions.

It would be desirable for those international organizations that sponsor dialogues intervene to prevent the problem from becoming worse, the foreign minister said.

In overall terms Costa Rica's foreign policy has always been limited to setting forth positions on situations that concern the country, he said. Therefore, it will not be necessary for the government to make an official statement on the Libyan-U.S. problem, he said. Gutierrez said that traditionally Costa Rica has only commented on international events directly affecting Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister said that the use of Libyan bombs in West Berlin and financing of terrorists set a poor precedent because those activities generate violence. He added that if one were to condemn the U.S. air strike one would necessarily have to condemn the fact that Libya's oil resources are used to finance international terrorism.

However, Mr Gutierrez said that these irrefutable actions should have been countered in some other way, not through the action carried out 2 days ago because it is not a good idea, just as it is also a bad idea to openly finance terrorism.

Further Remarks

PA161925 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1840 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has commented on whether the United States had a right to bomb Tripoli. He said it is debatable what one is entitled to do at the international level. It is necessary to recall, for example, when U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt adopted a decision against several rulers of northern Africa who were supporting actions against the United States. Therefore, one should analyze recent terrorist actions promoted by Libya, which have been so obvious that the FRG had to expel Libyan officials for having placed a bomb that recently went off in Berlin, the foreign minister added.

Concerning the USSR's stand on the Libyan-U.S. conflict, Minister Gutierrez said that the Soviet Union is a friend of Al-Qadhdhafi and that the USSR was already aware of the U.S. actions. He added that it is to be expected that this conflict will become a conflict between the large powers of the world.

As for the cancellation of the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that all of these actions increase tension. He added that on a personal basis and on behalf of the Costa Rican Government, he hopes all international problems can be solved through dialogue. Undoubtedly, suspending this meeting is not the best thing for anyone, Foreign Minister Gutierrez added.

As for repercussions on Central American problems, the foreign minister said he did not think there would be any, although Libya has very good relations with Nicaragua. He concluded by saying that he thinks the only connection between Central America and the Libyan-U.S. conflict is the fact that the United States is involved in both conflicts.

PRESIDENT MONGE DENIES U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE

PA160009 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Statement by President Luis Alberto Monge on 14 April in San Jose -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The reports accusing the United States of exerting economic pressure on Costa Rica are absolutely false. The ones who have made the accusations are those opposed to President Reagan's efforts to help the Nicaraguan rebel groups. They think that by doing this they will weaken President Reagan's position. I wish to remind you that the Nicaraguan Government and its sympathizers here in Costa Rica are constantly saying that to receive economic aid from the United States, President Reagan has placed as a condition that I militarize the country, that I organize an army and get involved in the conflict against Nicaragua. That is not true. I have had to reject such accusations many times. The same thing is happening again.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Three new ambassadors presented their credentials to President Luis Alberto Monge yesterday. They are: David H. Pere from Panama; Claudia Chamorro from Nicaragua; and Rodolfo Alberto Henriquez from El Salvador. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 3 PA]

EL SALVADOR

EDITORIALS VIEW CONTADORA 'FAILURE', 'LIMITATIONS'

Radio Cadena Sonora

PA152252 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Editorial: "Contadora and Its Recent Failure"]

[Text] For some time now our editorials have underscored that Contadora's role in Central America has always been one of pacifier, and it never had the capacity to achieve peace because of its limitations, very little negotiating power, and internal differences. Even though we wish it were not true, the issue of peace in Central America is slipping through the fingers of the Contadora Group countries.

We must be realistic when viewing this situation.

The last word, or rather the decision to allow bloodshed to continue in the Central American countries, especially Nicaragua and El Salvador, is in the hands of the leaders of the superpowers. To say that the Contadora Group can normalize the situation is a lie, and those who believe in Contadora and its Support Group are either mistaken or simply fools.

When President Duarte said that the issue of peace in the area must be discussed from a global standpoint, he was correct. The civil wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua are very closely linked to the power or the hegemony that the superpowers want to impose. Armamentism in Nicaragua and Honduras, the land and sea military maneuvers in Honduras, are also closely linked to the hegemonic efforts of the superpowers. Nicaragua's position at the recent Contadora foreign ministers' meeting in Panama was a position based on the intentions of the superpowers that sponsors them and helps them economically as well as with weapons. Nicaragua spoke very clearly during the Panama meeting. Unfortunately, the other countries present at this meeting refused to understand what Foreign Minister D'Escoto was saying or pretended to be deaf. We agree that it is impossible for the Sandinists to sign a peace treaty that calls for the supervision of their arsenal and for the evacuation of their 3,000 Cuban and Russian advisers when at their borders, great military preparations and maneuvers are carried out aimed at affecting their domestic tranquillity and giving support to the counterrevolutionary forces that are bent on overthrowing them. It would be the same as asking El Salvador to sign an agreement that includes free navigation on the Gulf of Fonseca and banning the Salvadoran Navy from protecting the area.

We feel that the Contadora Group and its Support Group have nothing to do in Central America. They should leave the negotiations in the hands of the superpowers and let them be the ones to decide, based on their interests, the future of these small, poor, and humble Central American countries that today sadly see how their youths are dying for a cause that is not ours.

EL DIARIO DE HOY

PA160218 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Apr 86 p 7

[Editorial: "A New Failure of the Contadora Process"]

[Text] As it was not very difficult to forecast, the Contadora Group's latest meeting has failed, because the Sandinists refused to sign the accord that all the other governments of the region had accepted.

The negotiations, which have been dragging on for nearly 5 years, make sense only if the area is pacified through them and law and order and some measure of domestic legality are established in each of the states. For this it is indispensable to demilitarize the Central American countries, that all advisers, troops, and foreign contingents leave, and that arsenals and the number of men under arms be lowered to the necessary levels.

Only, however, if area organizations on an international basis can supervise the fulfillment of the accords reached by the parties involved and have authority to enforce these accords will a peaceful solution to the current conflict be achieved. This is exactly what Managua rejects.

It is also worth mentioning that the proposal presented by the four Contadora countries only formally advocates the red gang's stepping down from power, since it is very difficult to start a democratic process in a country that enjoys strong protection from a foreign power, even more so if this power is the Soviet Union.

The rest of the aspirations have proved an illusion considering the history of the Sandinists, their domestic purges, and their total dependency on Havana and Moscow.

This is why the members of the Contadora Group and the governments that back this initiative must realize that the Sandinists are held captive by their alliances and have lost their chance at adopting their own policies regarding their relations with the rest of Central America. In other words, Contadora has failed, not so much for lack of goodwill on the part of Managua -- supposing that it ever existed -- but because the Nicaraguan regime is not in a position to agree to Cuban and Soviet advisors' leaving Central America, since Moscow cannot agree to this demand.

Here we see a contradiction in the Sandinists' stance. They arm themselves against an aggression by their Central American neighboring countries and, most of all, the United States. At the same time, however, they reject a treaty that would make it impossible for the Sandinists' neighbors or the United States to attack Nicaragua. It is interesting to observe that the Sandinists, knowing beforehand that they could not accept the terms of a regional accord sponsored by the Contadora Group, have continued to participate in the meetings.

This, however, can be easily explained. The longer the negotiations extend, the more time the Managua commanders will have to consolidate their power and turn into an unremovable bastion this new communist foothold in the center of the hemisphere.

40 PERCENT OF SAN SALVADOR WITHOUT POWER

PA152314 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A source of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, has reported to this radio station that more than 40 percent of San Salvador is without power due to guerrilla sabotage of power lines. Although the service has been restored in a sector of this capital, it will be suspended in other sectors as part of the rationing initiated in most of San Salvador earlier today. The CEL spokesman said that early today rebels dynamited pylons and posts of the power system north of San Salvador between the Cerron Grande hydroelectric plant and Nejapa and San Juan Opico. In addition, the FMLN destroyed primary lines between San Rafael Cedros and the 15 September hydroelectric plant between Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments in the central area of the country.

It has also been reported that the national police today invited the press to visit a hideout recently used by a group of kidnappers to hold those abducted. The hideout is located at Km 32 on the highway to Santa Ana. It has been reported that patrolling has been stepped up in northern Usulutan Department while the Marines Battalion executes a counterinsurgency operation in the southern sector to dislodge rebel groups operating in this area.

FMLN CLAIMS U.S. ADVISERS WITH ARMY BATTALION

PA160414 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] We have received a report from the Corinto area indicating that members of the Lenca Battalion, Military Detachment No 4, have been seen accompanied by U.S. advisers while patrolling the Joateca and Corinto areas.

This report on the presence of U.S. advisers in the Army patrols is to be added to a report recently received at Radio Venceremos saying that Colonel Mendez and kidnapper Colonel Estaben are also accompanied by U.S. advisers in the north of San Miguel Department. In this latter area, the U.S. advisers have directly participated in meetings with the people to try, fruitlessly, to restructure civilian defense. Such is the U.S. Embassy's desperation for the continued failure of its counterinsurgency plans.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO 'CONCERNED' OVER U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PA170323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0253 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vincio Cerezo declared today that his government is against terrorism and is concerned "over the use of measures of force," upon stating his position in regard to the U.S. attack on Libya.

"I reject terror as a means of political pressure, because it is indiscriminate and unjust," the Christian Democratic president of Guatelama said. "I am concerned over measures of force against terrorism, because in this case it violates international law and it emphasizes the polarization of the conflict," Cerezo added.

The Guatemalan head of state pointed out that the motives and justifications President Reagan announced to launch the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi are being analyzed by the government "to reach our own conclusions," although, he added, "for now we condemn violence."

"This conflict," Cerezo added, "forces us to intensify security measures, because we would not want a wave of violence to begin in Guatemala."

Cerezo recalled that "recently there was a rumor of a bomb placed on a commercial flight" that forced me to delay my flight to Panama after a technical stopover at the La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City. "Fortunately," Cerezo added, "it was only a false alarm, but we must be prepared, even if some people are affected by this, because I would not want a wave of terror unleashed here as in other parts of the world."

In last Saturday's edition the newspaper EL GRAFICO stated that under the threat of detonating a bomb on an Iberia Airlines flight that lands here on Thursdays, pro-Libyan commandos could carry out actions in Central America and that "the Libyan leader could attempt terrorist actions."

Foreign Minister Comments

PA161922 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala hopes that the problem between Libya and the United States "will not cause a generalized conflict," Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said yesterday in commenting on the attack by U.S. aircraft against the city of Tripoli. Quinonez said: "Guatemala believes terrorism is unacceptable. Last year the United Nations itself condemned it."

Any act of violence staged without previously exhausting dialogue is also unacceptable.

We believe that terrorism can spread if it is not fought, but it should not be controlled through excessively violent means. We hope the Libyan situation is handled cautiously to prevent the incident from generating a generalized conflict, the foreign minister said.

Regarding the Belize problem, Mr Quinonez said he believes that the talks with the United Kingdom should be resumed to seek a solution. However, we "must not hold talks for the sake of holding talks, but to seek viable solutions, new postures."

PRESIDENT CEREZO DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES

PA160414 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Aside from the routine activities to elect new leaders at the national conventions of four parties over the weekend, the most outstanding development has been an assertion by Alfonso Cabrera, the new secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DC] and president of Congress. Yesterday Cabrera said during that meeting that during his administration former President Romeo Lucas ordered the assassination of Vinicio Cerezo and that two attempts were made to do so, but both failed. Cerezo was interviewed tonight regarding this assertion.

[Cerezo] "In the particular case of the incumbent president we have no intention of investigating this type of rumor. We feel that any such investigation would be regarded and viewed as a case of political persecution, and what was a criminal act at the time would become an act of political persecution against a former president. We do not intend to make it an act of this nature."

Cerezo declined comment on Cabrera's assertion that Lucas Garcia tried to bribe him into not taking part in opposition activities with an offer of 25,000 quetzales.

[Cerezo] "I would rather not comment on a matter of this type until I make a specific decision. I want to discuss this with my political advisers. At this moment, when Guatemala is undergoing a different process, we do not wish to turn into a public issue a problem and a speech delivered by the secretary general at a party meeting on issues with which everybody is familiar.

"Certainly you will recall that many attempts were made on my life and that many DC members died during General Lucas' tenure, as did many thousands of other Guatemalans. I particularly will not take any action in this regard, and if I do decide to investigate any past case I would do so with murder cases because I believe that the Guatemalan president is here to think of the future and not to seek vengeance because of past actions."

Regarding the recent statements by the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations [CACIF] with respect to the economic reorganization plan, Cerezo said that the government insists on reaching agreement with all sectors.

[Cerezo] "Well, we have already informed them of our decision to try to have these taxes to be able to move ahead with the social projects, and I must say that we are insisting that they fulfill a responsibility we feel they have with the Guatemalan people. We are trying to reason with them, and at this moment the discussion does not lie on whether or not to levy the taxes but on the amount of the taxes. The government is trying to uphold its position because we feel that we must make headway with all plans that seek benefits for the middle class and working class sectors of the population."

In addition, and always concerning state administration policies, Cerezo denied assertions that new taxes are being considered under the policy to be pursued by the government.

[Cerezo] "We have not applied the tactics of outlining what we are going to do because we have already noted that this government follows the policy of working with the cards on the table and always telling the truth.

"We have said that we are not going to establish new taxes until we carry out an overall fiscal and tax reform, and that is exactly what we are going to do. I think the Guatemalan people will get used to the idea that when this government says it is going to do something it will and that when it says it will not do something it will not. I am a man who always keeps his word and, therefore, if I said that there will not be any taxes other than those included in the reorganization plan, then it is the truth."

Finally, President Cerezo severely criticized Mrs Ines Montenegro de Garcia, top leader of the Mutual Support Group, because of the statements she made in several European countries about alleged violations of human rights in Guatemala.

[Cerezo] "She has the right to hold any opinions she wishes, and she also has the right to lie. She has lied on this occasion. She is saying things we Guatemalans know are false. There has been an absolute decrease in crimes that could be said to be politically motivated and for the first time in the history of Guatemala -- a fact that she preposterously fails to recognize -- the five people we have arrested because we feel that they have links with the guerrillas are at the orders of the courts of the Republic at this moment.

"She has a personal problem, and we must understand it. She lost her husband some time ago, and this always tends to radicalize people. However, as I said and repeat, she is even entitled to lie against Guatemala's interests. Let us respect her right, but I must point out that she is lying, and this is regrettable. Perhaps her lack of experience led her to make statements before international reporters to gain some popularity by virtue of the fact that Guatemala is recovering its international prestige on the question of human rights. We are going slowly but surely. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified reporter] "Mr Cerezo, one last question. The inhabitants of Esquipulas are saying that they are being deceived because the government is trying to conceal the poverty of the people of Esquipulas, or of Guatemala, now that the [meeting on] the Central American parliament is going to be held.

[Cerezo] "Actually, I do not know why inhabitants of Esquipulas are saying that. Some vendors there are quite upset because they are going to be (?relocated), but this decision was not made just because the presidents' meeting is going to be held there. The mayor of the city had already decided to ask them to move to another location. This is a matter they have to settle with the mayor.

"We are not trying to conceal anything. On the contrary, we are going to help the people by repairing the streets, improving their drinking water, and granting some credits to hotels so they can expand their capacity to receive tourists. There are always people who disagree. However, I would recommend that they look at the benefits we are going to give to the people so that next time they will ask why we decided to brant so many benefits to those people, rather than only bringing up the negative things.

[Reporter] "They claim that the vice president went there and made a proposal and has now gone back on his word.

[Cerezo] "We have not gone back on anything. On the contrary, as I said, they have to settle this matter with the mayor. The central government cannot get involved in all matters pertaining to the mayors' offices."

CEREZO: EFFORTS FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT CONTINUE

PA151852 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said this morning that efforts to reach a national agreement have not failed, because various national sectors continue to participate in talks with the government to carry out an economic and social restructuring program that was proposed to the people. President Cerezo added that for the past 4 weeks the government has been holding talks with various sectors in the country to find solutions to the crisis affecting Guatemala. The consultation document is a restructuring program presented by the government to the people; it contemplates a number of policies that not only seek to stabilize the current crisis in the near future, but to immediately start to reactivate and revalue our currency.

Talks held to date with various sectors have been beneficial. All of them have voiced concern over the current crisis; in one way or another all of them have voiced the need to make firm decisions that would really satisfy the people's needs. This shows that dialogue is not closing but opening up possibilities to tackle the crisis in a united way, not amid adverse conditions.

Finally, President Cerezo said that we will continue to hold talks this week. This afternoon the economic group will meet with private sector representatives while other sectors are awaiting government decisions. This shows that any suggestion or proposal is the result of a permanent dialogue that was not interrupted, as some want to make the public believe.

HONDURAS

CONGRESS LEADER COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PA161608 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[By Mario Calix]

[Text] The Honduran Government's reaction to the U.S. air attack against Libya has not yet been made official. Acting Foreign Secretary Guillermo Caceres Pineda said that he knows nothing about that. Meanwhile, Congress President Carlos Montoya pointed out that a break in the peace equilibrium is a matter of concern:

[Begin recording] [Montoya] I can give you my personal opinion. We are affected by a break in the peace equilibrium anywhere. World countries are no longer aloof or isolated from each other; they are one entity. Whatever happens in another country affects us directly or indirectly. The most we can do is to maintain efforts to seek peace and stability agreement at international forums and hope that the confrontation in the Middle East will not be generalized.

[Calix] U.S. congressmen said that Honduras would be ashamed to learn about the destination of $27 million for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution; apparently, those funds were used to bribe Honduran officials. What can you say about that?

[Montoya] I do not think that is possible within this government. If they have any evidence, they should sue us. In fact, our diplomatic representatives should demand that they do so, because this tarnishes our image. [end recording]

FRG ECONOMIC MINISTER VIEWS AREA SITUATION

PA151822 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] After meeting with President Jose Azcona Hoyo, Juergen Warnke, FRG economic cooperation minister, has said that he is convinced that the United States will not invade Nicaragua from Honduras. Warnke expressed sympathy for the Honduran process and criticized the Nicaraguan Government, urging it to negotiate with the opposition. The FRG minister said that his government has assisted the Honduran Government with 250 million marks, about $100 million, over the past few years.

Last year's trade balance was favorable to Honduras by 150 million marks, since the FRG imported 226 million marks and exported 69 million marks to Honduras. He said that not only the FRG but all EEC members are interested in increasing the levels of assistance and trade. Warnke expressed support for the Contadora negotiating process and noted that the arms buildup must be curbed to achieve peace. Referring to Nicaragua, he said that democratization and pluralism are needed in all countries in the area.

The FRG minister, who said that his visit to Honduras stems from an invitation from President Azcona, also stressed that his government feels that peaceful coexistence will be feasible when all points of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America are complied with. He stressed that these points include the solution of border incidents, the support of subversion by some countries against their neighbors, a reduction in the levels of the arms buildup and number of foreign advisers, respect for human rights, and compliance with existing agreements. He said also that the Bonn government supports all Latin American efforts toward a peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central America. However, he said that the countries in the area must chart their own destinies.

Following the talks with President Azcona, I am convinced that a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua through Honduras is hypothetical, he said in answer to a question. In the opposite case -- if Nicaragua invades Honduras -- the FRG will demand an immediate withdrawal of the troops. Warnke warned that an essential point in the solution is also that "Nicaragua acknowledge that it cannot exclude itself from the Central American process of democratization."

In this regard, he proposed that the Sandinist government headed by Commander Daniel Ortega engage in dialogue with the armed opposition and the leaders of the six parties that are not participating in the government.

"I think that if the Nicaraguan Government were willing to engage in dialogue with the opposition, this would be a great breakthrough," he remarked. In referring to the Nicaraguan Government, the FRG minister always termed it a "junta." He remarked that the West German Government wants the East-West conflict to be removed from the Third World. He deplored the fact that it has been transferred to Central America. "Ways must be sought to remove this confrontation" from Central America, he noted, and at the same time counseled "patience and firmness" with regard to the work of the Contadora Group.

NICARAGUA

U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA CALLED 'ACT OF TERRORISM'

PA170344 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 3

[By Arqueles Morales]

[Text] What the whole world feared has happened. In an act of purest state terrorism, Ronald Reagan strafed Tripoli and Benghazi on Monday night, killing hundreds of civilians in an act of war that violated every aspect of international order that governs the relations between nations.

U.S. planes took off from Yankee bases in the UK, and without a declaration of war, attacked Libya in a manner that seems to be Reagan's personal style. We cannot forget that only a few weeks ago the Yankee fleet violated Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra and that its planes attacked "strategic targets."

On the very night of the crime, Reagan spoke to the nation and tried to justify his act of terrorism before the U.S. people by telling them, as is always done when another country is attacked, that it was a matter of "national security for the United States."

Several facts become noteworthy:

1. The U.S. Government has accused Libya, especially its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, of being responsible for "acts of terrorism" in various parts of the world in an attempt to create a virtual anti-Libyan paranoia among the U.S. people.

2. Despite its repeated accusations, the U.S. Government has not been able to present a single piece of irrefutable proof, even though Libya has asked that this proof be made public.

3. The actions of the U.S. fleet in the Gulf of Sidra represented an authentic U.S. provocation when its ships violated waters that Libya claims as its territorial waters. In other words, the U.S. violated Libyan sovereignty, knowing that the Libyan combatants would respond strongly to this Yankee insult.

4. Ronald Reagan and his government clique planned this terrorist attack for a week. Among other publicly admitted objectives, this plan was aimed at assassinating Al-Qadhdhafi. This was clearly demonstrated with the criminal bombing of his home.

5. The United States has never kept its hate for the Liyba revolution, or Al-Qadhdhafi, a secret. It publicly spoke of "punishing" the Libyans just because they had made a victorious and anti-imperialist revolution.

6. The U.S. terrorist attack against Libya violates every norm of existing international law, destroys every possibility or resolving conflicts through negotiations, and makes the fascist method of the use of force by the powerful against the weak the order of the day.

7. The bombing of Libyan civilian targets is an extension of the bombing policy implemented in the 1960's by Lyndon B. Johnson when he tried "to make the people of Vietnam return to the Stone Age." But the results are well-documented facts; the Yankees were defeated by the brave people of Vietnam.

8. The incident that currently concerns us, as well as the rest of the world, also brings to surface the deep disregard that Reagan feels for his European allies. All the U.S. allies, except for its strategic ally, the United Kingdom are unhappy with the unleashing of a war of unpredictable consequences on the Mediterranean coast.

9. Reagan seems determined to present his people and the U.S. Legislative Branch as accessories after the fact by repeating his "feat" in Grenada where, only a few years ago, he massacred its defenseless population, not to mention his brazen intervention in the Lebanese domestic conflict.

Besides emphasizing these facts, it is necessary to reiterate that at this moment the biggest terrorist in the world is none other than Reagan's government. It bombs Lebanon, makes the U.S. Congress approve millions of dollars to support a mercenary army that is in violation of every law, attacks a country with which the United States has diplomatic relations, and a country against which a formal declaration of war has not been issued.

The world must be alerted against this new terrorist escalation of this new Hitler who, disregarding every law, sends his expeditionary forces thousands of kilometers from the United States, falsely claiming that he is trying to defend the border and security of the United States. World solidarity must turn to the brave Libyan people, and the world must actively condemn this act of vandalism carried out by the most powerful capitalist country in the world against a small country that is trying to forge its future.

Further Criticism

PA170251 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] As a way of punishing a government unilaterally described as terrorist, a criminal with a presidential sash hurled bombs on the homes of officials, apartment buildings, embassies, hotels, on all the homes within his reach where men, women, and children slept.

Dispatches from news agencies -- all of them Western and Christian -- bring heart-rending pictures of the horrible massacre ordered by the U.S. President. Reagan has not said a single word to prove Libya's involvement in the bombing of a disco where a U.S. sergeant was killed. Nevertheless, he lied publicly when he said the U.S. bombings only targeted military objectives.

If we look at all of his accusations against Nicaragua we could very well put together a proven rosary of lies, but in the end each of his falsehoods have meant destruction and death in our country. Why, then, can this psychopath get good people to discuss theories and practices marked by crime and genocide?

What he did to Tripoli would not be justified, even if his accusations were true. If he cannot prove any of his accusations, and his falsehoods are public and often admittedly false, what man who prides himself on respecting the human race can sleep in peace after justifying him?

Many sensible men and women asked themselves the same thing when Goebbels lied and Hitler ordered them to murder and exterminate. However, everything followed its normal course until 80 million human beings paid for the millions who closed their eyes.

Can there be anyone who can survive these reflections after the nightmare revived by Reagan and his lieutenants?

TIRADO SAYS U.S. MAY ORDER AIR ATTACKS ON NATION

PA170150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0057 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Managua, 16 Apr (EFE) -- Sandinist Commander Victor Tirado did not discard the possibility that the United States may order air raids against Nicaragua like the one against Libya. Tirado, who acts as liaison between Sandinist Directorate and the workers and peasants, stated his concern that Washington may "aim its criminal actions" at Nicaraguan targets.

Addressing a meeting of Sandinist labor leaders, Tirado -- the only commander of the revolution of foreign (Mexican) ancestry -- recalled yesterday that in addition to Libya, the United States has marked Nicaragua and Cuba as "centers of international terrorism."

During a speech in Washington on Tuesday, Ronald Reagan reminded the House of Representatives that "the archterrorist (Al-Qadhdhafi) sent Nicaragua $400 million and an arsenal of weapons and advisers to bring the war to the United States." Reagan's statements were described as "dangerous" today by Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States.

The head of the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission in Washington also discussed the information that the United States is prepared to stop its support to the anti-Sandinists "the very same moment" that Nicaragua signs the Contadora document for peace. Tunnerman reasserted that Nicaragua cannot pledge to fulfill the agreements established in the document if the United States does not stop its aggression against that country and does not pledge to cease all aid to the "contras."

"In addition, a simple letter is not enough; the United States must sign a formal agreement with Latin America," Tunnerman said from Washington during a telephone interview. He added: "We must recall that many of the United States' pledges have not been adequately fulfilled."

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON CONTRA AID DEBATES

PA151812 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with Ambassador to the United States Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] We would like to know what the general atmosphere is in Washington regarding the immoral debates at the U.S. Congress on the $100 million for the Somozist contras? Go ahead Dr Tunnerman. Good morning.

[Tunnerman] Good morning. The debates on aid for the Nicaraguan contras will be resumed today, 15 April, in the afternoon. As we all know, Nicaragua has rejected these debates because they are intrinsically illegal and immoral. The debates this afternoon will begin by deciding the rules for the voting. Therefore, the first part of the debates this afternoon will be to discuss the rules that will be followed in the voting.

The Democrats, through Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill, have suggested or proposed that the voting be on an attachment or addendum to the supplementary 1986 budget law. In other words, the package of the aid for the contras, the famous $100 million requested by the Reagan administration, would be discussed as an amendment to the supplementary or complementary law for the 1986 budget.

The Republicans, and of course the administration, are against this legislative measure. They want the package discussed and approved as a separate law, because the complementary or supplementary law for the 1986 budget is a law the U.S. President has vowed to veto, as he disagrees with a number of points (?introduced) in that law. That is why they do not want the contra aid as an amendment to that law.

In addition, this law must go through various steps. It must also be sent to the Senate, and it would take several months before it could be [word indistinct]. Therefore, the administration here feels that with these measures, if the funds are approved, they would not be available for several months. So the first discussions and debates will be merely on a procedural and parliamentarian aspect, which is nonetheless important, from the point of view of the House of Representatives' internal policy.

Tomorrow the debates will be specifically on the subject of the $100 million in aid for the contras. The voting could take place late tomorrow, or in the first hours tomorrow evening. This is the situation at this time.

During the past few days, yesterday, and also today the U.S. people have expressed their opposition to the approval of this aid. It is interesting to mention here that in a survey published today by THE NEW YORK TIMES shows that the majority of U.S. people are still opposed to contra aid. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that in a survey conducted by the CBS network -- one of the most important in this country -- only 25 percent of those interviewed were in favor of helping the contras. Only 25 percent were in favor, while 62 percent, the majority of those consulted, said that they disagreed with giving aid to the contras. Also, there have been demonstrations of civil resistance, protests in front of the White House, the Capitol, and in more than 100 cities in this country, which show that the U.S. people are against this package of aid for the contras.

[Reporter] Yesterday President Reagan warned that the actions at the House of Representatives are a subterfuge to delay the aid for the Somozist contras. What has been the reaction in the United States to this statement by President Reagan?

[Tunnerman] Well, the Democratic representatives have said that there is no such subterfuge, and that this is the procedure that has been proposed for the second vote, as when the first vote took place in March, Speaker of the House O'Neill said that there would be a second vote in April, and that this second vote would be in the form of an annex or amendment to the 1986 budget law. Apparently, they are going to maintain this position, and they are going to suggest or propose that the aid for the contras be in the form of an amendment to that law. We must also remember that there are other proposals or amendments that will also be discussed there.

One of these amendments proposed by Representative Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, rejects all forms of contra aid.

There are also other proposals [10-second break in transmission] Representative [Robert] Michel, the House minority leader, in other words the leader of the Republican minority, establishing $30 million for the so-called humanitarian, between quotation marks because there is no such humanitarian aid, and $70 million for military aid (?subject to) continuation of the negotiations within the Contadora Group's process.

There are other alternatives to be proposed by Congressman (?McCarthy) and other representatives who are considered to be of the Democratic Conservative line. These are the various alternatives to be discussed today and tomorrow.

[Reporter] Yesterday and today, Libya's capital, Tripoli, has been subject to a U.S. bombing. We see that the Reagan administration is stepping up its activities against anti-imperialist peoples. This is worrisome concerning the debates on the $100 million in the U.S. Congress. We see a very dangerous scheme, because some pro-U.S. news agencies have been conducting a campaign against Libya and Nicaragua with the $100 million issue and the attack on Libya. What has been the reaction in the United States on this?

[Tunnerman] Well, all the newspapers and the media are widely reporting on the incidents in Libya. These events will surely be reflected one way or another in the congressional debates.

I would like to add here that another point being widely debated is the impossibility of the administration's accuracy on the aid given to the contras; for example the $27 million previously approved under the false concept of humanitarian aid. There has been no accounting acceptable to the congressmen, and yesterday it was disclosed that even during the months in which Congress banned all forms of aid for the contras, the CIA continued to supply funds to the UNO, the so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, which is the FDN's political facade. The CIA gave that organization several million dollars to open offices in several countries and to carry out a number of activities aimed at consolidating the political image of the UNO's directorate. This has already been reported at several congressional meetings and at press conferences at which several congressmen have been present, because the CIA gave indirect aid to the FDN through that organization's political directorate.

In addition to this, there have been charges of drug and arms trafficking in which the names of several of the main leaders of the UNO-FDN have been mentioned. All of these factors make many members of Congress doubt about the ultimate use given to the funds approved for the contras, as there are many suspicions that they have been wrongly used. All of this is going to have an influence on today's debates.

Of course, an important topic to be considered during the debates is the alternative represented in the Contadora Group. Nicaragua's transparent policy has been made public here: Nicaragua gives all its political support to the Contadora Group's process, Nicaragua has announced that it is ready to resume the negotiations on the two points pending in the Contadora act, and we are also ready to sign the Contadora act, once the pending points have been properly approved after their (?discussion), as long as the U.S. attacks against Nicaragua have stopped. This Nicaraguan position has been clearly presented in the U.S. media, it has also been conveyed to the members of the U.S. Congress after President Commander Daniel Ortega made it public Saturday morning. So, this element is also being carefully considered during the debates, as for many congressmen, Contadora is the alternative for the solution of the Central American conflicts, it is the Latin American alternative, the civilized alternative, which could bring real and stable peace in Central America. It is hoped that this alternative will prevail during those debates.

[Reporter] Forgive me for reiterating my question. What is expected to happen today at the U.S. House of Representatives, considering that the representatives themselves are introducing a bill or amendment linking the proposed aid for the contras to a basic law, to which the White House is opposed? Therefore, what are the prospects given in the U.S. press and political circles regarding today's debates at the House of Representatives?

[Tunnerman] Well, the prospects in the media are varied. For instance, THE WASHINGTON POST editorials maintain that the alternative that must prevail is support for a solution through the Contadora process.

This is the same opinion expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other prestigious media. However, they all agree that the Reagan administration now has more possibilities of obtaining some kind of aid for the contras. It is known that the Nicaraguan position is clear in this sense, as we maintain that the possibility of giving this aid should not even be discussed, as we consider the debates themselves (?intrinsically) illegal and immoral. Worse yet would be the approval of any form of aid. Any form of aid, and this has not only been said by Nicaragua but also by Latin America through the Contadora Group, and was recently clearly stated by the Uruguayan and Peruvian presidents, any form of aid approved by the U.S. Congress for the contras would be an obstacle for the Contadora Group's process. This must be very clear in the minds of the U.S. congressmen. However, the perspectives are that Reagan will possibly obtain some kind of aid during these debates. However, if this aid is linked to the 1986 budget law, it will not be available until after several months. For this reason, the administration is opposed to that, and wants the aid to be debated on as a separate law.

[Reporter] We do not want to take too much of your time. We imagine that some U.S. media, particularly the television networks and the major newspapers, will be interested in obtaining first-hand information from you. How is the Nicaraguan position currently portrayed in the U.S. media?

[Tunnerman] Well, we have done everything possible to have the Nicaraguan position portrayed in the media. The news conference granted by Commander Daniel Ortega Saturday morning was widely covered in the U.S. media, although it was on a weekend. However, the media has been made aware of the importance of Nicaragua's communique, and of the fact that Nicaragua has decided to inform the Contadora Group of its willingness to immediately resume the negotiations on the pending points on the act, which are the points concerning the control and reduction of weapons, and the military maneuvers. Also, that our government is willing to sign the document as soon as these two points are covered and the U.S. stops its attacks.

Nicaragua's position is portrayed in the media, although of course the administration proportionally has more access to the media. As you can understand, they have more possibilities and access to the media, and the administration has constantly presented its viewpoint. There have also been television campaigns. However, U.S. organizations aware of the danger implied in the aid for the contras have also placed (?advertisements) on U.S. television warning that voting in favor of the contras is voting in favor of blood and war.

Even this morning, THE WASHINGTON... [corrects himself] THE NEW YORK TIMES carries a good editorial written by Tom Withers, one of the most prominent columnists in this country, in which he clearly says that voting in favor of the contras is voting for additional bloodshed. So there is a broad debate, and the topic has divided the U.S. public opinion.

Most important is what I mentioned before, what the surveys have revealed on what the U.S. people think. As I mentioned previously, only 25 percent of those surveyed said they agreed with the aid for the contras. This figure shows that despite the large campaign and the administration's manipulation of the media, it has not been able to convince the U.S. people of the benefits of granting aid to the contras. The U.S. people seem to be very sensible about this topic, and they feel that the aid for the contras will also harm the U.S. people.

[Reporter] We thank Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim.

To end this interview, we would like to ask you, based on the outlook of the congressional debates, what would be your message as ambassador, to the Nicaraguan people?

[Tunnerman] Well, my message would be to always be alert. We know that our revolution depends on our people's will, and that even if the $100 million in aid for the contras is approved, the contras will not destroy our revolution, as our revolution has the majority support of our people, who are determined to fight, weapons in hand, against any eventuality and that we are strategically capable of defeating the counterrevolution. We must remain alert and ready to repel any form of aggression against our country.

[Reporter] Thank you, Ambassador to the United States, for this exclusive interview.

FSLN OFFICIAL ON HOUSE REJECTION OF CONTRA AID

PA170107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0039 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Managua, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A Sandinist leader stated today that the U.S. House of Representatives has established a deadline "to save the counterrevolution" by cancelling the debate concerning the request for $100 million to the contras. Today the U.S. Congress rejected the immediate delivery of $100 million for the groups fighting against the regime in Managua.

Carlos Fernando Chamorro, head of the FSLN's Agitation and Propaganda Department (DAP), said today that no immediate results have been achieved concerning aid to the contras, but indicated that the discussion "will continue." Chamorro, who is also a member of the Sandinist Assembly, warned that the situation is still "threatening and dangerous" for the Nicaraguan people. He added that the delay concerning the approval of funds does not represent "a respite for Nicaragua."

"A deadline has been set to save the counterrevolution and discuss how they will become more involved in the war, which they are losing," Chamorro said. He said that the decision of Reagan and the U.S. Congress "to step up the war against Nicaragua" is really what is at stake. Chamorro, who is director of the official newspaper BARRICADA, said that Washington will continue to discuss the involvement of U.S. advisers to direct the war itself. The Sandinist leader added that they now want to turn Nicaragua "into a target for the U.S. Government's terrorist attacks."

Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, and other cities in the country were today the site of large anti-U.S. demonstrations to "reject" the air raids against Libya and the request for more aid to the anti-Sandinists.

BRIEFS

FOOD, CLOTHING DONATIONS -- Corinto -- At the present time, 680 tons of food and clothing sent by the people of China [not further identified], as a donation to the Nicaraguan revolution, are in the port of Corinto. The donation, which was sent to the Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Ministry, includes: jars of milk, canned meat, chocolates, instant soup, and clothing. A donation from Bulgaria is also ready for immediate distribution. It includes 400 tons of canned food, 30 tons of detergent, 62 tons of hardware, 24 tons of thread and 10 tons of clothing and toys. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Apr 86 p 1-B PA]

MORE COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON U.S.-LIBYAN CLASH

International 'Rejection'

FL161218 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The heads of state and government and the people of numerous countries of the world have expressed in many ways their indignation over the U.S. Government's brutal policy of state terrorism against Libya. The unanimous rejection of the international community over the criminal action against the Libyan people and of the terrorist leader who ordered it from Washington -- cynically alleging that it was directed against military targets -- reaches extraordinary dimensions of a world which truly wants peace and solid international security.

The Cuban Government has clearly established its position over the pirate action which once more shows the Reagan government's absolute contempt for international laws and peaceful coexistance between states, as well as the absence of minimum respect for the moral principles which all governments should be based on. A Cuban Government statement published in its entirety on GRANMA's front page, indicates that the unmistakable absence of a military action against the United States makes useless Reagan's efforts to find legal support for his sinister aggression. It ends saying that the Government of the Republic of Cuba, as it energetically condemns the aggression of the Reagan administration against Libya, expresses its determined solidarity with the Libyan people and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and salutes the firmness they have shown in facing the savagery of U.S. leaders.

While last night the Libyan Government accused the U.S. during the U.N. Security Council emergency meeting of the barbarian and savage attacks against its territory -- which were not made in self-defense, but to attack civilian and foreign residents in that north African country -- the Reagan government insisted that it will continue to strike what Reagan calls terrorism. Recent Libyan radio reports indicated that the top leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, had received numerous messages of solidarity from leaders of many countries and that he had talked over the phone with Sudanese President General Siwar al-Dhahab'.

Region's Criticism Summarized

PA161402 Havana International Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. bombings against the Libyan capital and cities of Tripoli and Benghazi continue to be the target of criticism from various sectors of Latin America and the Caribbean. In Mexico City the Federation of Latin American Journalists condemned the aggression and noted that this action increases the threat of U.S. intervention in Central America.

In Venezuela, acting Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo voiced his concern over the U.S. attack against Libya and advocated strengthening peace throughout the world. The Argentine Intransigent Party, many Brazilian congressmen, Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias, and the opposition political groups of Mexico, Dominica, and Saint Lucia also criticized the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Rallies Condemn U.S.

FL161900 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Numerous Cuban organizations of the masses as well as social organizations have joined the clamor of the people during the last few hours to express their most vigorous condemnation for the sly, brutal, and treacherous aggression perpetrated by the Yankee imperialists against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Thousands of students, workers, members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and of the Federation of Cuban Women, as well as the people in general, have also condemned the attack against that country during a militant rally held at the Ignacio Agramonte Plaza at Havana University.

Statement to Nonaligned Group

FL162036 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1803 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Last-minute report: The aggression against Libya confirms that Washington is the international headquarters of state terrorism against the emancipated states and makes evident the aggressive character of the Atlantic alliance. This denouncement was formulated today by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the plenum of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordination Bureau that is preparing the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which will be held this coming September in Harare, Zimbabwe. Malmierca said that the attack on Libya, which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, and the United Nations, is an expression of American savagery. It has also made evident the aggressive character of the ties to NATO, because one of NATO's members, Great Britain, offered the use of bases in its territory so the airplanes that bombed the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi could use them to launch their attacks.

Holguin Ceremony Condemns U.S.

FL162154 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2057 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A demonstration of repudiation against the U.S. action against Libya was held today in Holguin during the ceremony promoting officials, reservists, and militia members in honor of the anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist character of the revolution and the Day of the Militia. Our people condemn the Yankee escalation and support the Libyan people, affirmed Lester Guzman, first secretary of the party in Holguin. This was supported by the troops, who raised their clenched fists in response.

Labor, Student Groups Rally

PA170014 Havana International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Mass organizations in Havana today condemned the military attack ordered by the U.S. Government against Libya at a rally at the Ignacio Ramon Agramonte field at the University of Havana. Leaders of women's, labor, and student groups and Committees for the Defense of the Revolution condemned the attack and said that the U.S. Government is the real terrorist against freedom-loving peoples.

Libyan Diplomat on Solidarity

PA160046 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The head of the Libyan People's Bureau [in Havana] Muhammad 'Ali al-Ajili highlighted the Cuban firm stance of solidarity regarding the U.S. military aggression against his country. The attitude of the Cuban authorities and people is nothing new because they have always been on our side during difficult times, Muhammad 'Ali al-Ajili said.

TANA Rejects 'Aggression'

PA160214 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Statements by Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The international presidency of the TANA hereby voices its most vigorous repudiation and condemnation of the criminal and cowardly aggression executed by the fascist government of the United States against the friendly people and government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The U.S. Government's arrogance and its alleged world hegemony have led it to regard itself as the master of the world and absolutely dismiss the validity of international law and replace it with the use and abuse of brute force. Its policy of outrageous and unjustifiable armed aggressions against weak countries, such a Grenada and Nicaragua, and its shameless alliance with the mercenaries and murderers that form the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs of bandits who operate against Angola and also the U.S. alliance with the contras in Nicaragua have made it worthy of being described as a champion of state terrorism on an international scale. In many instances, TANA has appealed to the U.S. people -- just as they opposed the unfair Vietnam war -- to prevent the Reagan government from continuing with this escalation of crimes against weak countries that are struggling for thieir just revolutionary processes. It is high time for the U.S. people to realize that if they do not stop their government's genocidal and brutal policy, the wrath of the peoples of the world will hold it responsible of complicity and this government will be subjected to all kinds of terrible reprisals.

In this dramatic hour of U.S. barbarism, TANA urgently appeals to all its chapters and also all the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces of our America to express their repudiation of the cowardly and crafty attack against Libya and oppose to U.S. Congress' approving the $100 million that Reagan plans to give the Somozist mercenaries and murderers. Finally, TANA appeals to these forces to form, with other peoples of the world, a great front of struggle against Washington to stop its insane policy of alleged world dominance.

3d Attack 'False Alarm'

FL161408 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Last night the sound of antiaircraft artillery was heard but no plane was seen flying over Tripoli and everything appears to indicate that there has been a false alarm, according to PRENSA LATINA reports. The same source indicated that the U.S. Administration acknowledged that one of the 18 F-111 planes which participated in the Libya bombing is still missing and that it was manned by Puerto Rican pilot Fernando Ribas and weapons officer Paul Lorence.

New Bomb Attack Reported

FL170105 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cables received this afternoon indicate that three Libyan cities, Tripoli, (Taruna), and (Willsfield), were attacked by U.S. warplanes in what is being considered the fourth aggression against that north African country in the past 2 days. A dispatch from the Libyan JANA agency heard in Algeria makes no mention of the number of victims but reports that residential neighborhoods, schools, hospitals, and radio stations were again selected for attack by the U.S. Air Force. The Libyan agency asserts that the international airport of Tripoli was hit again by a second bombing attack and that four attacking aircraft were shot down by Libyan antiaircraft forces. A few hours earlier Libya had announced that air communications were open again, following the repair of the damages caused by the first bombing attack by the United States.

In a brief dispatch, the Soviet news agency TASS reported that numerous victims have been reported as the result of the new U.S. air attack on Libya. At 1400 Libyan time, Libyan antiaircraft artillery opened fire against two SR-71 U.S. spy aircraft that overflew the airspace of the Libyan capital. Radio Tripoli said that the two aircraft flew rapidly toward the Mediterranean in search of the America and Coral Sea aircraft carriers of the U.S. 67th Fleet.

Within the framework of the brutal U.S. terrorist aggression of the U.S. Government against Libya, the Voice of America broadcast a special program in which it called for those opposed to the Libyan Government to overthrow Colonel Mu'ammar al-Quadhdhafi.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ON POSSIBLE U.S. ATTACK

PA160250 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said in New Delhi that he does not rule out the possibility of a U.S. attack against his country like the one carried out early this morning against Libya. During a news conference held before the meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonalighed countries, D'Escoto said that the next 2 days will be decisive for his country depending on whether the U.S. Congress approves, or rejects, the $100 million President Reagan has requested to help the counterrevolutionary groups. D'Escoto pointed out that the recent U.S. aggression against Libya represents a serious danger for world peace, however, he added: We are convinced that this provocation will find a solid response on the part of the Nonaligned Movement.

U.S. HOUSE VOTE ON AID TO CONTRAS REPORTED

F1162336 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon, the U.S. House of Representatives has rejected by an overwhelming majority of 361 votes to 66 President Reagan's request for military aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. There were seven abstentions. The vote was based on the amendment presented by the Democratic representative from Indiana, Lee Hamilton, and immediately killed the bill by which Reagan had requested $100 million to rearm and equip the contras.

By virtue of the decision of the lower house, the granting of $27 million to rehabilitate Nicaraguan refugees who are victims of the fighting between the anti-Sandinists and the Nicaraguan People's Army is authorized. Last month, the House of Representatives also killed the request for military and logistical aid by a margin of 12 votes.

CULTURE MINISTER ON 'VIETNAMIZATION' IN REGION

FL161612 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0450 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart, who is attending the 17th Italian Communist Party (PCI) Congress, has said that a Vietnamization process has begun in Central America which can be more painful for the United States than Nicaragua. The Cuban minister added that during the past 25 years, since the invasion of Vietnam, the United States has not learned its lesson or won any battles.

Hart, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, said that if the United States intervenes in Nicaragua, where there is a process in progress and the people are united, this could create a flare-up of immense proportions. The Cuban minister questioned the results that could occur from the United States sending military advisers to Central America which is creating conditions for large domestic conflicts.

Hart added that Reagan should not be concerned about Nicaragua. He should be concerned about Latin America, about the entire continent which cannot be invaded, Hart said.

In reference to the foreign debt, the minister said a very difficult situation is being created that could incite a revolution that no one will be able to hold back. He said that if Reagan keeps applying pressure by using the foreign debt, he will go down in history as the U.S. president who caused the great revolutions of the region. Finally, Hart said Cuba supports the actions of the Contadora Group and the Nicaraguan Government's decisions and considers that a diplomatic solution to the problem is possible.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN EASTERN CARIBBEAN VIEWED

PA160027 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The report that between 28 April and 11 May the "Ocean Venture 86" military maneuvers will take place in the eastern Caribbean, emphasizes the war-like atmosphere that the United States would like to establish in this geographical area, among many other areas of the planet. Dissatisfied with the war exercises carried out in the past few years in Central America, the Caribbean, and other areas, the U.S. high command and President Ronald Reagan are trying to spread the anxiety these war exercises generate every time they are carried out. Public opinion has just been informed and is concerned over the provocative war exercises by U.S. ships and airplanes on the Libyan coasts, aimed at increasing friction with that north African country, and finding an excuse to invade it.

In light of these attempts to play with fire, the White House is now trying to carry out new simulated invasions in the eastern Caribbean with the undesirable presence of 20,000 U.S. troops along with groups of militarymen from the mini-states in that geographical region.

Once again the puppet Grenadian Government will lend itself to these war exercises, which has become a tradition ever since invading U.S. troops occupied that island in October 1983 and later installed -- through dubious elections -- the unconditional Herbert Blaize.

In addition to the assualt on Grenada, "Ocean Venture 86" includes amphibious disembarkations on the coast of North Carolina and on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, an unjustified display of force that, among other things, will result in enormous expense in keeping with the White House resident's arms buildup fever. It is a joke on the poverty and unemployment that exists in the eastern Caribbean to dedicate so much money to the militarization of a zone that needs economic aid from the industrialized countries.

"Ocean Venture 86" will follow other, no less aggressive exercises such as the recent ones in Antigua and Barbuda, and in St Lucia called "Upward Key" and "Exotic Palm." The island of Antigua is currently the site of feverish military construction because Prime Minister Vere Bird has allowed Washington to install a base there for war training. The United States will invest $10 million to broaden an air-sea and satellite tracking station that has been on the island for several years.

Logically, many Caribbean personalities watch in a stupor as the United States makes a warmongering display in the zone, and some of them such as St Vincent Prime Minister James Mitchell have said that the military maneuvers are a waste of time that turns attention away from the economic problem. The "Ocean Venture 86" war exercises should be viewed as another Reagan administration attempt to exert pressure in different parts of the world in order to secure world supremacy to the detriment of the sovereignty of the small Third World states.

RAUL CASTRO MARKS 'BAY OF PIGS VICTORY'

FL161255 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, FAR minister and party Central Committee second secretary, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs victory and Militia Day has sent warm congratulations and revolutionary greetings to the heroic participants of the combat that gave imperialism its first great defeat and consolidated the presence of socialism in Latin America.

Raul's letter says: I extend to all past and present combatants the acknowledgement of the FAR and of all the people that they are firm defenders of the fatherland and revolution.

The political event and military ceremony on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the revolution's socialist nature and the militiaman day will be held approximately within an hour, at 8 in the morning, at Havana's FAR Commander Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. During the ceremony, numerous militiamen and reservists will be promoted, and artists, writers, and journalist who have contributed with their work to the people's patriotic military and internationalist education will be honored.

ECUADOR

ENERGY MINISTER OPPOSES EMBARGO AGAINST U.S.

PA151603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Apr (AF) -- Ecuadoran Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa Teran today declared himself opposed to "any idea of an oil embargo" against the United States after a call to that effect by Libyan Petroleum Secretary Fawzi Al-Shakshuki to the Arab countries.

"The Libyan oil installations have not been damaged," the petroleum secretary told several reporters present here at the opening of the extraordinary OPEC ministerial meeting.

On his part, Qatar Finance and Petrolum Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani declared that the embargo requested by Libya pertains to the Arab League.

GUYANA

RIGHT-WING POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZED IN U.S.

FL150308 Bridgetown CANA in English 2104 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Georgetown, April 14, CANA -- A right-wing political party for Guyanese has been formed in the United States, according to THE MIRROR newspaper, organ of the Marxist People's Progressive Party. This entity is reportedly being assembled in the U.S., and is to be transplanted into Guyana, the paper said. The was named as the United Republican Party of Guyana. [sentenced as received]

THE MIRROR said it was proposing a Western democracy and an economy based on agriculture, industry, commerce, and tourism with safeguards in its constitution for foreign investors. THE MIRROR said the new party was led by Brooklyn-based Robert Gangadeen.

SURINAME

PRIME MINISTER MEETS U.S., LIBYAN AMBASSADORS

FL162012 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Udenhout yesterday informed the ambassadors of the United States of North America and Libya about our government's concern regarding the escalation of the conflict between the two states. Udenhout invited the ambassadors after the U.S. attacked Libya last Monday. During this attack, a few died and several others were wounded. According to Prime Minister Udenhout, the Surinamese Government will do everything possible to help solve the problem in a peaceful way.